



GALLUP LUMP
GALLUP STOVE
SUGARITE LUMP
D'AMERA LUMP
ALL KINDS WOOD

AZTEC FUEL CO.

PHONE 251

men airplane was attacked by one of our pursuit airplanes. The French machine coming to close quarters with the adversary, succeeded in cutting it down. Another German airplane which took part in the combat fell.

EGYPTIAN BORDERS PROTECTED BY ENGLAND

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 28 (via London, 4:43 p. m.)—A telegram from the British government to the Egyptian government, dated Nov. 28, has been received, according to an official report issued here. The statement reads:

"The chief of the British continues to maintain an entirely friendly attitude toward the Egyptian government, but certain hostile agencies have succeeded in inducing some Egyptian agents to commit minor aggressive acts against our frontier post. In pursuance of the government's policy of restoring any possible cause for trouble or friction at the smaller frontier posts, an ample force now has been concentrated at Matruh to protect our Arabis against any aggression."

OBREGON SHOWS HUMANE SPIRIT TO THE WOUNDED

Funston and Carranza Commander Confer Regarding Extradition of Carlos Randall; Latter Objects.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 28.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the United States troops stationed here, and General Obregon, commander of the Mexican forces, met today to discuss the extradition of Carlos Randall, until last Thursday night acting governor of Sonora.

After the conference General Funston said he would forward to Washington all the facts laid before him in the case of Randall, who crossed to the American side before the Carranza forces routed those of General Obregon.

General Obregon's request today that he be allowed to transfer 110 wounded Villa soldiers to Nogales Sonora, was promptly complied with by General Funston.

Adequate hospital facilities had been provided, said Obregon. "That is the first act of truly civilized warfare that has been brought to my attention in the Mexican side of the border," he said, especially pleased to acquiesce in the move, was General Funston's comment in granting General Obregon's request.

General Obregon announced that he would leave Nogales tomorrow with all his forces to join General Martinez, who started yesterday in pursuit of the Villa troops, believed to be on their way to Hermosillo, which is reported to have been selected by Villa as his new base and capital. General Martinez's forces, which were reported to have reached Agua Blanca, forty miles south of the international boundary, were proceeding slowly, their progress having been blocked by a work train repairing damage to the railroad.

General Funston requested General Obregon's assistance today in apprehending a small band of border raiders operating in the zone of here. The reported depredations were brought to General Funston's notice by Sheriff W. McKnight, who told the American commander that he feared serious trouble unless the raiders were caught.

General Obregon promised to capture the marauders or chase them across the line to be dealt with by the United States troops.

United States cavalrymen on guard duty to the east reported that they were fired upon early today by a small band of mounted men. Their shots were wild, and the Americans did not reach the fire.

OUTRAGES UPON CATHOLIC CLERGY NOT BELIEVED

Secretary Tumulty Replies to Criticism of Administration for Course in Recognizing Carranza Government.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The administration's reply to those who criticize the recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico because of charges of outrages upon priests and nuns of the Catholic church was made public here tonight in a letter by Secretary Tumulty to Dr. James J. McHugh, of Trenton, N. J., who recently wrote to the White House asking for an explanation of what he characterized as "outrages upon nuns."

Secretary Tumulty advised Dr. McHugh that the files of the state department failed to disclose any official record of a single proven case of outrages upon nuns, and he included in his letter a statement by the Catholic vicar general at Mexico City, which said that the shooting of priests and the expulsion and imprisonment of nuns, declared there, had been no violation of nuns in that district.

Secretary Tumulty said in all wars the horrors of the conflict have been kept alive by those on the losing side, but that it should be the duty of all citizens of both the United States and Mexico to contribute in every manner to the early rehabilitation of the nation so long torn by civil strife and to avoid keeping open the wounds.

"Counsel and sympathy are useful and would be of wonderful efficacy in aiding the people of Mexico in the work of reconstruction," wrote Mr. Tumulty. "Efforts to arouse rancorous feelings among them will have the effect of opening old wounds which should be healed, and of creating an open sore to which people as long as their minds are kept inflamed against their brethren."

The secretary also called attention to the recognition of President Juarez by the Buchanan administration following "the bloodiest of all civil wars ever waged in Mexico," marked by "all the bitterness and cruelty of a religious war."

Funston was held on the recognition of Carranza by the Latin-American countries which joined in the Pan-American peace conference. All of them Latin-American countries, Mr. Tumulty pointed out, were Catholic nations.

Finally, a statement was reproduced which was given the state department by Eliseo Arredondo, the Washington representative of General Carranza, last October, pledging the Carranza government to respect existing laws, life, property and religious beliefs.

Secretary Tumulty included in his message, a letter written by former Secretary Bryan last March to Rex Francis C. Kelley, of Chicago, giving in detail various steps taken by the United States government during the progress of the revolution in Mexico to protect the representatives of all religious organizations in Mexico. It previously has been published.

AGED CRIMINAL HAS REMARKABLE RECORD

London, Nov. 28.—After spending thirty-seven years in prison John Hartley, aged 72, has been sent to jail again for twelve months at the London sessions.

Hartley's criminal career establishes a record in the world. His first sentence, a week in jail, was imposed in 1856, when only 21 years old. Two years later he got three months. Thirteen other sentences followed, mostly for burglary. In his old age, the sentences were shortened, but he has already served six months during the present year. Hartley is so feeble that he had to sit in a chair during his trial, instead of standing up as is the custom here. He pleaded guilty to burglary.

FORD'S PARTY GROWS; ANOTHER SHIP ADDED

New York, Nov. 28.—The response to the invitation of Henry Ford to accompany him to Europe in an automobile to bring about peace among the warring nations has been great. It was announced at Mr. Ford's headquarters here tonight, that additional accommodations have had to be obtained.

It was announced Mr. Ford had selected the first of the automobiles of the Scandinavian-American line, the Frederick VIII, in addition to the quarters on the Osmar II, of the same line, already provided. The Frederick will sail from New York December 1.

Ability to leave their state business was the reason given by many governors whose destinations were received at the headquarters here. Among the governors who said they were unable to go were Robert D. Boyle, Secretary Charles Henderson, Abraham P. M. Hyatt, South Dakota; Ernest Lundberg, Washington; Charles R. Miller, Delaware; G. V. Stewart, Montana; E. L. Phillips, Wisconsin; James E. Ferguson, Texas; and John E. Kendrick, Wyoming.

Among those according to the invitation are Mrs. Joseph Pels, Philadelphia; Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, Denver; the Rev. Charles E. Anderson, San Francisco; and Arthur L. Wheeler, secretary of the Nebraska Peace society.

OPERATIONS IN SERBIA BROUGHT TO A CLOSE, SAYS BERLIN DISPATCH

(Continued From Page One.)

It is learned that Kaiser Wilhelm, the Turkish minister of war, and General von Falkenhayn, chief of the German staff, have had a conference at Spa, on the Danube, to discuss far-reaching alterations in the plan of the Balkan campaign caused by unexpected developments in the movement of the Serbian army.

The daily Mail says it suspects that these alterations are necessitated by the threat of the Russian army concentration at the mouth of the Danube and by the threatening attitude of Rumania.

PRESIDENT AND FIANCEE VISIT IN METROPOLIS

Mrs. Galt to Remain in New York to Complete Her Trousseau; Groom-to-be Busy on Message to Congress.

New York, Nov. 28.—President Wilson spent today quietly in New York, staying with his fiancée, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. He planned to leave shortly after midnight in order to arrive in Washington early tomorrow to complete his annual message to congress, which he will read December 7. He will put the finishing touches on the message tomorrow.

Mrs. Galt has decided to remain over here to complete her trousseau for her wedding next month. Miss Helen Woodrow Wilson, the president's cousin, will remain with her and they will be guests of Miss Gertrude Gordon, Mrs. Galt's intimate friend, for several days.

Attends Presbyterian Church. The president left the home of Col. E. M. House, where he spent last night, before 10 o'clock this morning, called for Mrs. Galt and motored with her on Fifth avenue to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church. Secretary Tumulty, of the state department, and Secretary Daniels, of the navy department, both of whom remained over here after seeing the Army-Navy football game yesterday, were also in the congregation.

The clergyman prayed that the president be given divine guidance in directing the affairs of the nation in the present perilous times.

The president had lunch with Mrs. Galt, Miss Helen and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide, and afterward called on his sister, Mrs. Anne Howard, who lives in the city.

Outside the hotel, a man who pushed forward toward the president was seized by city detectives and detained until Mr. Wilson had entered his automobile. The detectives were convinced that the man was merely curious.

Gallantry Cost His Life.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Charles Petzel, a mail carrier who interceded when he saw a woman being assaulted, was beaten and kicked to death in the man last night. Miss Carr and ten others who had been in a saloon together were arrested. Petzel, who was 21 years old, leaves a wife and baby.

ENGLISH REDUCE MUNITIONS WORK TO FINE SYSTEM

Country Divided Into Areas and Supply Regulated According to Needs of Army; Business Man in Charge.

London, Nov. 28.—The following facts as to the making of munitions in England were disclosed by one of the heads of that department.

"The country is divided into areas, each of which has a local board of management in control acting under the ministry of munitions. The local board is composed of representatives of the leading engineering and manufacturing firms, and expert engineers working the whole time on the work of the ministry are attached to each board and survey all the munitions work in the locality as far as to utilize these as highly as possible for the production of munitions."

"This work has been carried very far and machinery concentrated in suitable factories, and every effort made to utilize the labor and engineering equipment to every inch and district in the locality."

"Each board of management is in direct touch with headquarters at the ministry of munitions, where there is a gentleman who is in charge of all the munitions work and is able to answer all inquiries and help and advise in any difficulty which may occur in that particular area."

"At the head of this organization is Mr. J. Stevenson, a business man of wide experience. It should be noted that the powers exercised in regard to making munitions and factories by these local organizations acting under the ministry of munitions are very extensive and very drastic."

The national shell factories already established number twenty and are chiefly situated in large centers of manufacture. While co-operative areas are arranged in more scattered districts. In many cases, the two systems run side by side so that every available means may be taken of increasing the supply."

Steps have been taken to control the conditions under which private factories are working the powers of the ministry in this matter being defined in the munitions act. The most important sections of this act relate to what are called "controlled establishments." The total number of controlled establishments is now 1,246, and there are a million workpeople employed therein.

This control implies, as regards the employer, limitation of profits, control of changes of wages, and as regards the workmen, it implies the enactment of statutory safeguards of rules and practice restricting production or employment, and the enforcement of regulations in regard to regularity of work and efficiency.

Used Whenever Quinine Is Needed Does Not Affect the Stomach

Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine for any purpose for which Quinine is used. Does not cause nervousness, sick headaches, sour stomach. Stomach persons welcome the light, free feeling they give. Sold everywhere. Look for signature of E. W. Grove, Inc.

NAVY DESIGNERS DEVISE TUNNEL FOR AEROPLANES

Unique Plan Is Adopted for Experimental Work at Big Plant in Washington; Improvements to Be Made.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The largest plant in the world for aeronautical experiments is at the Washington navy yard, and it is known as the wind tunnel. The scheme was worked out by navy designers and a huge weight-carrying machine soon to be constructed at the yard will be built on data gathered from the tests made in the big wooden box where 30,000 cubic feet of air are created and its effect upon the planes of a proposed aircraft can be weighed to within 1-2,000 of a pound.

The present tunnel is a temporary one and navy officers hope that congress will authorize the construction of a permanent aeroplane experiment plant when the value of the scheme is fully realized. The tunnel is eight feet square inside and at one end is an electric fan driven by a 1,000-horsepower motor. At the opposite end are baffles, or carefully built apertures to allow the blasts created by the fan to escape without generating any back pressure to destroy the value of the experiment.

Coming down through the roof of the tunnel is a metal lever in which are attached the model planes to be tested. These are about a foot long, representing the full sweep of a sixty-foot lifting surface. They are modeled to exact reproduction of the real planes and can be set at any angle. Above the tunnel is the weighing machine, an intricate system of levers and fulcrums leading finally to the indicator needle, swaying along a scale which shows the weight of the plane. The mechanism is so delicately adjusted that a pressure of 1-2,000 part of a pound will be noted by the vibrations of the needle.

When the plane model is to be tested has been set, the big fan is started and a wind force is developed in the tunnel that can be increased or decreased at will. Step by step the operator notes the weight of the scale for winds of various intensity and with the plane set at various angles. From his data he then plots the curve of the lifting power of the plane and the power necessary to drive an aircraft against the wind.

The results also will show the surface friction of the air against various kinds of material used in plane construction. By means of the tunnel an aeroplane is utilized to help the work of the wind tunnel, which will show the exact speed at which they are traveling, indicated on a dial as with an odometer instrument. This is of great importance to air men as the stability of their craft depends largely upon speed and any decrease in speed is shown by the indicator would give warning of engine trouble before the motor actually went dead.

Much experimental work for private holders is being done at the government wind tunnel and a systematic series of experiments has been planned to contribute data of inestimable value to aeroplane constructors generally when compiled in tables.

Disastrous Fire at Springfield.

Springfield, Nov. 28.—Fire destroyed a number of buildings at Springfield. The flames starting in a small barn owned by T. D. Johnson. The heaviest loss was in the warehouse of A. H. Belmont, in which \$2,000 worth of hardware was stored. The insurance is only \$1,000.

PREPARE TO DEFEND BULGARIAN BORDER

London, Nov. 28.—(via London, 4:43 p. m.)—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Times correspondent says:

"In view of the threatened Russian intervention, preparations for defense are proceeding actively along the whole Bulgarian frontier under German supervision. Troops are being brought up from the Serbian front and about four divisions of General von Der Goltz' army are reported to have joined the Bulgarian forces. The Turkish and Bulgarian armies are now being sent to the border to meet a possible invasion by the Danube."

"The Bulgarian losses in the Serbian campaign include many officers of high rank. Among the dead are the son of the Bulgarian minister at Washington (Stephan Panyotoff) and the famous insurgent chief Tchernoff."

"The plan of campaign designed and executed by the Bulgarian general, Raymondoff, has won warm praise from the German generals."

French Statesman Dies.

Paris, Nov. 28 (3:55 p. m.)—Jean Marie Ferdinand Sartre, who served as premier in 1906 and who held portfolios in four cabinets before the one which succeeded the Rouvier ministry, died this afternoon of cerebral hemorrhage.

GERMAN SHIPPING HAS SUSTAINED HEAVY LOSS

London, Nov. 28.—(via London, 4:43 p. m.)—The German merchant marine, consisted at the beginning of the war, 220,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 23,000 tons by other allies, while 137,000 tons have been sunk and 25,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors.

These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips, while presiding at a meeting here of a British shipping company.

MADE OVER AGAIN.

Mrs. Jane Mitchell, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action, I feel like I have been made over again."

Good health has no greater enemy than constipation. Foley Cathartic Tablets keep the stomach sweet, active, bowels regular, and banish biliousness, sick headaches, sour stomach. Stout persons welcome the light, free feeling they give. Sold everywhere.

SHARPSBURG IS IN SHADE BY SEDDUL-BAHR

Battle on Gallipoli Peninsula Declared to Be Bloodiest in History of World by Members of Parliament.

(Associated Press Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 21.—"Our school-books told us that the bloodiest battle in history was that between the confederates and the Union at Sharpsburg during the American civil war, when one-third of all the men engaged were left on the field. But Sharpsburg was a joy ride compared with Seddul-Bahr."

This is an account of the Gallipoli venture by Lieutenant Commander, Joseph Wedgwood, the liberal leader of parliament, who has made the house of commons ring with criticism of the Dardanelles campaign since he returned with special mention for bravery from the coveted striped ribbon of the D. S. O. (distinguished service order) at his breast.

He pays a splendid tribute to the Turkish soldiers in the world, save only the Chinese and the Australians. And he says: "The Turks could easily have killed all those who went to the Gallipoli peninsula. They did not fire on them sometimes for ten minutes, and then a burst of fire would come. Then and afterwards I found them extraordinarily brave, as compared with the enemy in Flanders."

"Only once in his story does he mention battlefield atrocities, and then he says, the deeds were blamed, not on the Turks, but on two foreign officers who were with them. 'The two officers,' he remarks, 'were captured and killed. These things, it appears, had indicated the things done to those dying Irishmen, and we never afterwards found similar Turkish atrocities.'

First View of Fighting.

Lieutenant Commander Wedgwood's first view of fighting in the Dardanelles zone was at the so-called V-bench, where the new steamship "River Clyde" was run around to furnish cover for the attempted landing.

"This old, wooden horse of Troy," narrates Mr. Wedgwood, "was run ashore on a flawless Sunday morning, 400 yards from the medieval castle of Seddul-Bahr. I never noticed the ground, for the horror in the water, on the beach. My bows of five horse were loaded with men were going ashore alongside of us. One moment it had been early morning in a peaceful country, with thoughts of smells of cows, hay and milk, and the next, while the boats were just starting, yards from the shore, the blue sea around each boat was turning red. In each anything more horrible than to see men wading through water waist-high under a heavy fire."

You see where each bullet hit the water, which, like a thunderbolt, sent the men for the next shot, which will not miss. Of all those brave men, two-thirds died and hardly a dozen reached unscathed the shore of the five-foot sand dune. "About 6 o'clock a dash across the row of landing boats, the wooden horse was led by General Napier and his brigade major. Would they ever get to the end of the lighter and jump into the sheltering water? No, side by side they sat down on the engine coaming. One moment one thought they might be taking cover, then their legs slid out and they rolled over."

"It was the Munsters that charged first, with a sprig of shamrock on their caps, then the Duffins, the Worrans, the Brouthers, lying on the beach, on the rocks, on the lighters, they cried on the Mother of God. Even when I looked ashore I saw five Munsters. They at some moment had got ashore, they had been told to cut the wire entanglements, they had the shelter of the bank, charged fifteen yards to the wire, and they lay in a row at two yards interval. One could hardly believe them dead. All the time great shells kept hitting the shivering ship and doing slaughter on the spruce, the fir, and the pine of the shelter of the bank, charged fifteen yards to the wire, and they lay in a row at two yards interval. One could hardly believe them dead. All the time great shells kept hitting the shivering ship and doing slaughter on the spruce, the fir, and the pine of the shelter of the bank, charged fifteen yards to the wire, and they lay in a row at two yards interval. 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